First pair of antennæ extending to a length equal to the animal.
Second pair about half as long again.
Pereiopoda long and slender.

| | Female. | Male. |
|---|---|---|
| Length, entire, . . . | 64 mm. (2·5 in.). | 52 mm. (2 in.). |
| „ of carapace, . . . | 19 „ | 16 „ |
| „ of rostrum, . . . | ? „ | 23 „ |
| „ of pleon, . . . | 45 „ | 36 „ |
| „ of third somite of pleon, . | 10 „ | 9 „ |
| „ of sixth somite of pleon, . | 7 „ | 6 „ |
| „ of telson, . . . | 13 „ | 10 „ |

*Habitat.*—Station 201, October 26, 1874; lat. 7° 3′ N., long. 121° 48′ E.; near Samboangan, Philippine Islands; depth, 82 fathoms; bottom, stones, gravel. Two specimens; one male and one female. Trawled.

This species resembles *Nothocaris binoculus*, but it is large, and has the rostrum relatively shorter and armed with fewer spines and more teeth on the dorsal crest. It is free from the dorsal curvature at the third somite of the pleon so conspicuous in *Nothocaris rostricrescentis*.

The male is more slender than the female.

*Female.*—The carapace is posteriorly rounded on the dorsal surface and free from any trace of a carina until over the gastric region, where the lateral surface is anteriorly compressed, and a well-defined carina suddenly rises into a serrate crest on the frontal region, and projects into a long rostrum that is first depressed and then elevated, and is about one-fourth longer than the carapace. It is furnished with thirteen teeth on the upper margin, and two small posterior spines on the gastric region (fig. 3, *r.c.*); the posterior five teeth are larger, and the eight anterior, that range from the middle to the apex of the rostrum, are very small and are determinable only by the aid of a lens. On the distal half of the lower margin there are six teeth, somewhat larger than those on the corresponding portion of the upper, but less than those on the dorsal crest.

The ophthalmopoda are short and pyriform. The ocellus on the posterior surface is small, and its upper margin is in contact with the ophthalmus by a process from the latter dipping towards it.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle deeply excavate to receive the ophthalmopoda, on the outer side is a flat and sharp-pointed stylocerite, at the base of which, on the outer side, stands a small curved process. The stylocerite suddenly narrows to a sharp point, the extremity of which does not reach beyond that of the first joint. The second joint is short, and with the third, which is the longer of the two, equals the first in length. These support two flagella, of which the